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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication with to have rejected articles returned, they nust in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

Santiago.

Our capture of Santiago after a slege of bution of seats. The electoral districts are two weeks will be set down upon military fixed by imperial law, and had, originally, records as an achievement of extraordinary 100,000 inhabitants apiece, except in the brilliancy. Gen. SHAFTER, who commanded smaller States. No revision having taken during the operations, is probably not a particularly able man, and his selection for which the growth of the large cities has such a distinguished duty doubtless provery unequal in respect to population. Esduced no little surprise among his colpecially flagrant is the disproportion in the leagues of the army. Criticisms upon his case of Berlin, which still has but six memleadership have been many and ugly. But bers, although its population is not far from they came as a rule from observers unforti-Reichstag will also insist upon the payfied by knowledge, and not in the business ment of its members, bills to that end of journalism for the health of the nation, having been repeatedly but ineffectually and now they are forgotten. The deed is passed by its predecessors. Hitherto the done, and the victory is great.

Two things, of course, reduced the Spanfards to the state of moral hopelessness that precedes surrender. The first was the irresistible bravery shown by the American army in their first assault upon the city on July 2. The other was the crushing display of the same qualities by the American navy when CERVERA's ships fled from the harbor.

All honor and glory to the soldiers and sailors, of all ranks, to the Generals and Admirals, gunners and riflemen, and all grades intermediate, for the capture of Santiago and CERVERA!

Again we say, have mercy, Spain! Spare your men from further useless sacrifice, and sue for peace! Surrender Havana on the terms of Santiago!

A Candidate for Ceuta.

Among the points of possible attack for Commodore Warson's fleet is Ceuta, a Spanish port on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, surrounded, of course, by Morocco. The mountain on which its citadel is placed is one of the ancient Pillars of Hercules, the other being the rock of Gibraltar, seventeen miles across the straits. The town has only about 10,000 inhabitants, but Spain values it highly from its strategic position, and the despatches say that 15,000 men are now working on its fortifications and on those of Tarifa, on the opposite coast, fifteen miles west of Gibraltar.

Whether we shall really expend time and ammunition in attacking Ceuta, which, with proper guns and garrison, should be almost impregnable, and at best would serve us only as a coaling station or naval base, is doubtful. But it is under consideration, and accordingly a suggestion of the British Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette regarding it is of interest. Remarking that England has always coveted that other Pillar of Hercules, with which to make its locking of the Mediterranean complete, this service fournal notes that Spain's war chest is empty and her stress great. "If revolution follows the next defeat, the opportunity of Great Britain is at hand. We have then but to offer a fancy price, and Ceuta will be ours." So it seems that In Africa as well as Asia other nations are ther Spain will not part with possessions in order to raise the means for carrying on war with us.

The New Reichstag.

The results of the second balloting in all those electoral districts of the German Empire, where no candidate received a mafority in the first instance, are now known, and we are thus enabled to indicate with a close approach to accuracy the composition

of the new Reichstag. One fact is evident on the face of the fignres, namely, that it will be no more possible in the present Reichstag than it was in the last to govern by means of the socalled "Kartell" arrangement, or coalition of the Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals. It will be, indeed, much more impracticable, for these three parties, taken together, have lost some twenty meats. The Conservatives, for example, have shrunk from 72 in 1893 to 62 in 1898; the Imperialists, or so-called "Free Conservatives," from 36 to 26; the National Liberals from 53 to 49. The Catholic or Centre party, on the other hand, has not only retained its strength, but sensibly increased it, having returned 103 members instead of 96. To appreciate the weight of the Centre party, however, we should keep in view three small outlying factions which usually co-operate with it. These are the Poles, who have dwindled from 19 to 14: the Guelphs, who have increased from 7 to 9, and the Alsatians, who now number 10 instead of 8. With these adjuncts, the Centre party will, ordinarily, possess the power of casting 136 votes. The Social Democrats, who carried 44 seats in 1893, now have 56, which, added to those nor mally controlled by the Catholics, will con stitute a total of 192, which only falls short by 7 of a majority in the Reichstag. The needed 7 can be secured from the South German Democrats, who won 11 seats in 1893, and who still retain 8.

It will be, therefore, possible for the Catholies and Socialists to dominate the Reichstag, even if they could not depend, in many conjunctures, on the support of the Freisin nige, or Richterist party, which now, owing mainly to its success in Berlin, controls thirty seats instead of the twentythree to which it was reduced five years ago. The Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals, put together, will be able to muster only 131 votes, and, even with the assistance of the thirty Radicals and the fourteen Moderate or Unionist Liberals, they would still fall short of a majority by twenty-four votes. There are ten members of the Reichstag who are still to be accounted for. Of these, one is a Dane, four belong to the Bavarian Peasant League, and five are classified as Independent.

An inspection of these figures will convince the reader that, without the support

be unable to secure the appropriations in season for his purpose, and awaited batneeded to carry out the projects of colonial expansion and naval defence upon which its heart is set. That support can only be obtained in return for certain concessions, the nature of which is no secret. The Catholics demand a return to the State of | in Isla Grande or Grand Island, at Its things that existed before the Kulturkampf, or war against their coreligionists, was begun by the enactment of the Falk laws in Prussia. One of the specific measures likely to be required is the re-establishment of a Catholic department in the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction. This proposal will meet with vehement

control the present Reichstag.

been phenomenal, the districts are now

2,000,000. We presume that the new

electoral districts. But the Imperial Gov-

ernment has never been so weak as it will

The Stars in the Flag.

It was reserved for the Hon, CASE BROD-

ERICK, an eagle-eyed Congressman from

Kansas, to discover, just as the House was

about to adjourn, that the flag behind

Speaker REED's desk was of an obsolete

edition. Mr. BRODERICK thereupon

promptly introduced the following resolu-

tion, one of the most singular of all the

eleven thousand bills and resolutions re-

ferred and ordered to be printed during

" Whereas, The flag which adorns the Speaker's

chair is not up to date in this, that it fails to contain

" Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Repre

sentatives be, and he is hereby, directed to supply a

United States flag containing the full number of stars

for the Speaker's deak before the opening of the next

Although there was not time to report

and pass the Broderick resolution, a word

to a wise Clerk of the House is sufficient.

No doubt the first Monday of December

will find Speaker REED's chair decorated

with an American flag that is correctly be-

Every patriotic American ought to see

to it that his flag is up to date; that is to

say, that the blue field contains a star for

every one of the forty-five States of the

Union. There are now flying a great

many flags with forty-four stars, and some

even with forty-two; and these are not less

lovely to the eye or precious to the heart

because they do not display the regulation

number. Nevertheless, the missing star or

stars have a right to a place with their

In the case of a forty-four-starred flag,

t is sometimes possible to supply the de-

by cutting out of white muslin another star

and sewing it to the blue bunting. The forty-

does not admit any additions; the only

that at a little distance the stars lose their

individuality altogether and appear

as minute white dots, running into

The field is neither so beautiful nor

so significant to the alien eye as it

was when the stars were fewer and much

larger. The American's familiarity with

the contents of the field, of course, corrects

the optical impression; but a stranger, be-

holding our banner for the first time and

at a distance of a few hundred feet, might

even suppose that it presented lines of

reading matter in white letters upon a

A considerable accession of States in the

future will greatly increase the difficulty

of disposing the stars in a satisfactory

more spotty aspect than it now has. To

the eye, the blue and the white will run to-

gether, giving the effect of a pale and de-

graded blue instead of the rich color which

banner; and the stars, as stars, will have

lost entirely their old value in the field.

s one of the chief beauties of our beloved

Probably the solution will be the ar-

ome one device or pattern, having its own

individuality and being distinctly visible

from a distance; perhaps a single large

star made up of the little stars and show-

ing practically white against the blue.

The Subig Bay Affair.

The capture by Admiral Dewey of Isla

Grande, in Subig Bay, is welcome not only

as another step in our conquest of the

Philippines, but also and particularly for

its bearing on our relations with European

powers. Indeed, intrinsically important to

is as this place is, that importance is

eclinsed by the international incident at

Subig Bay is the inlet on the other side

of the peninsula which forms the westerly

shore of Manila Bay. There Admiral

DEWEY paused, carefully reconnoitring it

before undertaking the battle which gave

him world-wide fame. Admiral Mon-

TOJO, too, is understood to have pre-

ferred this place for the naval defence

of Manila, and we can understand why,

DEWEY could not have safely left him

there, since in going on to take Manila he

might have had Montojo attacking him

from seaward, while the forts of Manila

harbor were resisting his entrance. On the

other hand, the defeat of Montojo at

Subig Bay would still leave the Manila

forts intact against an enemy possibly crip-

that Subig Bay has unusual possibilities of

defence which attracted Montojo, How-

pled by his victory. It would appear, too

tending its seizure by our forces.

the most interesting character.

rangement of the many little stars into

manner. The field will assume even

white lines as you get further away.

now, and consequently so small.

way is to get a new flag.

blue background.

the recent session:

ession of Congress."

spangled.

starry sisters.

the forty-five stars: therefore.

posals which it has hitherto repelled.

fortify a harbor near Manils, which would opposition on the part of the Radicals, serve that squadron as a base on arriving. and is not likely to be looked upon Thus the intrinsic value of the capture with favor by the Conservatives, who are Protestants. Nevertheless, the Governof Isla Grande by the Haleigh and Concord is manifest; and, although with CAMARA's ment will have to accede to it, if it hopes to return to Spain the question of the relief of There are two reforms in which the Caththe Philippines is now ended, there might olice the Socialists and the Radicals are be other than Spanish ships to which Subig all deeply interested. One is the redistri-

feat sealed the fate of Manila.

must have intrinsic military importance,

and it possesses a natural site for defence

mouth, situated exactly like Corregidor

Island, at the entrance of Mantla Bay. It

appears that the Spaniards were recently en-

gaged in fortifying Isla Grande, and forthis,

again, it is not difficult to find a reason. If

they obtained knowledge some time ago

Bay would be welcome, But the overshadowing aspect of the affair is its international bearing. It was the insurgents who discovered the work of fortification going on at the island, and place for a quarter of a century, during resolved to stop it. On reaching the harbor they found there the German warship Irene, and reported to Admiral Dewey that she would not let them attack the Spaniards. The Admiral acted with his customary promptness The Irene is a protected cruiser of 4,400 tons and 19.8 knots, launched at Stettin in 1887, and mounting four 5.9inch, eight rapid-fire 4.1-inch and fifteen smaller guns. DEWEY sent to Subig Bay the Raleigh, a protected cruiser of 3,213 tons and 19 knots, mounting Bundesrath, or Federal Council, which corone 6-inch and ten 5-inch guns, with responds roughly to our United States Senate, has refused to sanction either the fourteen smaller pieces, and also the Concord, a 1.710-ton gunboat, mounting six 6payment of salaries or the revision of the inch guns and eight smaller pieces. Their instructions were to take the island; and so soon as the Irene saw them she withbe in the present Chamber, and it may find itself constrained to accept several prodrew to Manila Bay, while the garrison surrendered without a fight.

As to the exact object of the Irene there is room for doubt. One report is that her Interference was put on humane grounds, through a fear that the garrison would be massacred. If so, she will hardly be pleased at the overruling and virtual rebuke administered to her by Admiral DEWEY, who ordered Capt. Coghlan to give up his prisoners to AGUINALDO, thereby showing faith in our insurgent allies, who were long ago directed by their leader to treat captives according to the laws of civilized war.

The effect of Admiral Dewey's act is to show onlooking nations that we propose to conduct our campaign in the Philippines in our own way, and will not allow them to say what ports, islands, or territory shall or shall not be taken from the Spaniards, either by our forces or by the insurgents, wherever the latter act on parallel lines with us or under our control. It is this that gives the Subig Bay affair, perhaps, its greatest value. Its general result is to strengthen the impression among all nations that we are masters in the Philippines now. The situation is made simpler instead of more complicated by the Subig Bay affair, and we are the better off for it, thanks to DEWEY's prompt ness, courage and good sense.

The "No Seat No Fare" Resolution

The resolution introduced into the City Council on Tuesday to compel the city railroads to give a seat to every passenger was offered in response to an outcry which has been raised against the transportation companies for yielding to necessity.

The resolution requires that when a car s filled with seated passengers it shall hang out a sign to that effect, and if any more are allowed to enter they shall no ficiency, without marring the general effect, be charged fare. The offence, so far as concerns the overcrowding of the vehicle, how ever, is committed by the person who intwo-starred flag, owing to the symmetrical sists upon getting in, and hence in France arrangements in six rows of seven stars. and Germany he is liable to arrest as a disorderly person if he does not get off when ordered. If our railroad companies are to One thing is worth speaking of. As the be required to furnish a seat in order to colstars have increased in number they have | lect a fare, such a provision of law is necnecessarily diminished in size. They are

essary also for their rightful protection. The daily experience of New York proves. moreover, that a large part of the people who travel by the city cars would be deprived of that privilege if such a restriction as this resolution proposes could be enforced. During the rush hours of the morning and evening the cars run on a headway of a few seconds only, and they could not be run more closely together without obstructing the streets unendurably, besides inviting peril to both their passengers and pedestrians. In those hours, too, every body is in a burry to go downtown or to get uptown, and even if the cars were run so closely as almost to touch each other the requirement of the resolution could not be fulfilled without great inconvenience to thousands of people who would be forced to walk in consequence.

Such an interference with personal liberty would provoke a storm of popular resentment. Neither car conductors nor policemen could keep out the people from the cars, for with a large part of them it is either going without a seat or going without riding at all. In order to save themselves from a long walk they are ready to stand, and should they not have the right to do it?

The resolution offered in the City Coun cil is simply another manifestation of the old delusion that all that is necessary to get rid of an evil or an annoyance is to pass a law against it.

This is too important a question, however, to be settled offhand; and it presents to To Gen. NELSON A. MILES Is due a salupatriotic and artistic citizens a problem of tation in connection with Santiago, although he was late upon the field. MILES is a fighter of weight, and it was not in human nature that his arrival at Santiago could fail to incline the Spanish General, Tonal, to consider more re-

spectfully the arguments for surrender.

Eight of the ten members of the Gold Democratic party of Maine have decided to treat themselves to a State Convention. The 'call " for the convention is inexpressibly affecting. It chides the Republicans for their neglect of "currency reform" and for their recasting, to the serious detriment of every business enterprise, of every line in every schedule of the then existing moderate lav regulating duties upon imports." It sighs or the "Democratic party wisely and conservatively led by GBOVER CLEVELAND." "With these sentiments and convictions," cry the sob-bing eight, "we are practically disfranchised candidates can be nominated who will uphold these views and appeal for public support." The disfranchisement is to cease on July 21, and the candidates then nominated will receive the support of the whole ten.

Before its incorporation as a part of the Greater New York, Staten Island was in the full enjoyment of free dogs. Now Tammany, after evincing a strong disposition to profit by a few of the rejuvenated blue laws, has deter mined to enforce the old dog tax law which was always a dead dog in the fair land of Aguahon gua. It is said that Mr. NICHOLAS MULLER warned the Sachems of the danger of enforcing such a measure on the ground that the Island of the Centre party, the Government will ever, he found that he could not fortify it ers were very touchy in regard to their bull

pups and fox terriers, and that in these war times it seemed hard to force people to let their dollars go to the dogs. But the Sachems, just tle instead in the larger bay, where his dethe the saints, know the value of a two-dollar It is therefore evident that Subig Bay

bill. So the law must be enforced. In countries where canine taxes are highest watchdogs are excepted, but in that part of the city which embraces Rocky Hollow, Doncan Hill and the Midland Swamps, the watchdog has been promoted from a necessity to a uxury. Hence the Islanders are indignant and the hounds are in full ery. But there is the law. Dura lex, sed lex, as the Aquahongese used to say, which when translated into South Reach means "It's all up."

that a relief squadron was to be sent to It is our war, a Democratic war, and it will add not only to the glory of our country, but to the mighty schievements of the Democratic party.—John Parrock Altreelo. them from Spain it would be natural to

The temporary Chairman of the Illinois Demperatic State Convention, at which Mr. ALTGELD made this modest and exact assertion, said:

"This is not a Democratio war, nor is it a Repub ican war; no political party can claim the glory of it and have the claim allowed." So the Illinois Democrats must be in doubt as o what the Democratic claims ought to be. We

phearys that Mr. Arrows n's claims to the bossship of the Illinois Democracy were disallowed by the Hon Carrer Harrison, who seems to have captured the State Committee. Col. BRYAN will be glad to learn that the

enterprising manager who managed him dur-

ing his lecture tour is about to open another roof garden, in Chicago. The Hon, JOSEPH I. GREEN, a Democratic Assemblyman from this town, must be an archeologist of distinction. "We have seen in archmologist of distinction. the last two Legislatures." he told the Assembly yesterday, "that the Republican majority has been driven like slaves to charlots to do the Governor's bidding." Evidently Mr. GREEN's

researches have convinced him that a charlot

was a variety of the jinrikisha.

We hope it is true that Don CARAMBA CARRANZA had a false beard on when he sailed from Montreal. As a burlesque conspirator he needed a false beard, not to disguise himself. but to show that he was disguised. CARRANZA was a joy. Presumably he will continue to fight duels with the facts.

The Great Movement Coming

Judge Mayer Sulzberger, at the Jewish Chautauqua. The course of events already foreshadowed indicates that a tremendous movement of western civiltration toward eastern Asia will soon begin, and all the petty politics of the last fifty years will be wiped out by the consequences of such a movement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to con

plain against the misuse of our cycle paths by that curse of all cycling people of sense, the "scorcher." The Brooklyn path is by far the most ridden over and worst policed stretch of cycle road, I believe, in the country. Here it is that the scorching fiend holds forth in all his glory.

Things have come to such a state that many women and men, too, who formerly enjoyed a quiet spin down the path now shun it. All this on account of that scum of cycledom. Now, not being troubled sorely enough by amateurs, we read that "The Welsh midget rode fifty miles over the cycle paths that lead from the ocean to and around Prospect Park. The last ten miles was done at the rate of 2:10 to the Where are the police? JOHN G. GARNER. 126 BROADWAY.

Why Is the L. A. W. Declining?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has hap pened to the League of American Wheelmen? membership of over 100,000, existing but a few months ago, its ranks have dwindled down to less than 84,000. Surely, while the wheel reigns supreme, as it does to-day, that state of things ought not to be. What is the trouble? Is it possible that there are other wheelmen in the country who, like William Doll, think they can run the whole show inlividually? For the sake of the League and comm ense, let us hope not.

Vengeance and the Jewish Bule.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The claim put forth by Rabbi Bernard Drachman in your issue of this date, to the effect that Capt. Philip's humane sentiment (as expressed to his cheering marines when the common enemy was defeated, namely, Don't cheer; they're dying!") is of Hebraic origin. or at least of earlier date than the teachings of Christ, leads me to inquire of Rabbi Drachman whether the following quotations from the Jewish books are not also "typical and characteristic Jewish sentiments." I make this inquiry not "to disparage the Jewish religion, for none could be readier than the undersigned to acknowledge the virtues and erits of many of its adherents, but merely for the

"A Gentile falling into a ditch shall not be assisted. If the ditch he usually covered with a bridge

If the ditch be usually covered with a bridge, the covering shall be replaced, lest the cattle (sicil) fall into the ditch."—Treatise Aboda Sara 26, 2.

"The Jew who slays non-Jews will enter the fourth palace of Paradise."—Sohar I., 26, 2.

This from the Jewish Ritual: * * * "Those non-Jews) who tend our flocks are not put to death; but it is forbidden to save their lives."

And this from the saintly Moses Maimonides: "It is forbidden to pity the idolator. Therefore, if a Jew see a non-Jew perishing, he shall not rescue him."

And again from the Ritual—the Schulkan Arukh, Orach chajim 224, 12: * * "If the houses of the non-Jew are is ruins (the Jew) shall say: "A God of vengeance is our Lord!" READER.

JULY 11.

Grammar by Rote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Anent the study of English grammar by committing to vaguely precise rules appertaining. I wish to state the case of a young acquaintance who graduated from the Pittaburg High School some thirty years ago. He had memorized the rules and could rattle them off with wonderful facility and precision. It them off with wonderful facility and precision. It was my fortune to be a fellow member in a literary club. It was soon discovered that he had no practical knowledge whatever of grammar, and although none of us were much advanced in the study, he was the target of all. His essays were slways sharply criticised in that respect, and his speech was like one who had not gone beyond the second reader.

New Yong, July 14, 1898.

F. M. R.

Stop the Spitting in the Cars.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Upon reading "A Lady's" appeal in this morning's SUN, I would say I heartily agree with her in saying that it is not much use for her to complain of men spitting in the ars. I am a young man, and am always interested are. I am system on a saisting the ladies.

I would say, let us start a campaign against these 'spitters." They should be run out of the country.

Of what use are the signs we see in the street cars requesting men not to expectorate in the car? Let the Board of Health's order be enforced in this matter.

I for one, would give my assistance.

H. D. S.

Cervera's Arithmetic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Spania officers' account of the naval action off Santiago re minds one of the good old conundrum, "A man had our daughters and every one of them had a brother ow many children had he?" The answer, of course is five.

Cervers and his Capiains put it: "We had only
four ships and each of them had four antagonists;
of course the contest was hopeless."

Of course it was, and that is a very pretty example
of the ingenious art of putting things.

W.
Gannawillz, July 18.

Annexation of Hawaii and Mexico. From the Mexican Herald. The annexation of Hawaii is a logical step in the

course laid down by Secretary Seward in his pur chase of Alaska, which, with the Alcutian islands stretches much further west than Hawaii. Mr Seward, the ablest Foreign Minister of the United States for many years, foresaw the immense im-portance of the trade of the Pacific. He was an earnest advocate of an aggressive, positive policy in that ocean, and the Republicans are now but completing the details of his comprehensive plans.

The effect of a push Asiaward of the republic will e to make of fish Francisco a city as important as New York, and will create a chain of rich ports all along the Pacific coast. Indirectly, we believe that Mexico's west coast will profit by the developmen of the Pacific States of the American Union, for the greater the commercial activity developed on the test of the oceans the more business will come to Mexican ports. All the more reason for pushing work on the railways now heading for Acapulo

The Gem That Is to Be Ours.

Col. W. Winthrop, U. S. A., in the Outlook. A French writer has described the island of Porto Rico as "La plus riante des Antillea." Should it fail to us to possess it, our wide domain of varied climwould embrace no region so attractive or valuable as a winter resort or refuge for invalids as the mountai land of this smiling and luxuriant gem of the

FUTURE OF THE ENGLISH LIBERALS. Probable Beturn of Lord Rosebery to the Leadership of the Party.

LONDON, July 1 .- Among the developments of English politics in the near future the return of Lord Rosebery to the leadership of the Liberal party may be almost looked upon as a pertainty. After nearly two years' abstention from politics he is coming to the front once more, and his supporters in the press are already urging him to reoccupy the place h abandoned in October, 1898. That position is still vacant. For the first time in its history the Liberal party is without an official leader. Lord Kimberley acts in that capacity in the House of Lords and Sir William Harcourt in the House of Commons, but the party as a whole has found nobody to take the place from which Lord Rosebery was driven by the cabals of his colleagues. Whether his retirement is to come to an end shortly or to last until the next general election is well in sight depends in the main upon his own inclinations. That large section of the Liberal party that looked o while he was being ousted from the leadership by the Harcourt-Labouchers clique has re pented of its indifference and would now wel come him back again on his own terms. The reason for their change of attitude is

that none of the men now in command has the strength to stop the dry rot which has clover Mr. Gladstone's former followers into numerou and irreconcilable sections, each intent on its own particular measure and bound to one an other, not, as they used to be, by common agreement in a certain set of Liberal principles but solely by the tie of self-interest. The Nationalists want home rule and do not care two straws about disestablishment. The Welshmen want disestablishment, and so long as ther get it would allow the House of Lords to live in peace. The English Radicals want the de struction or reformation of the House of Lords and put it above all social problems whatso ever. The temperance men want a Local Veto bill and consider everything else subordinate The Labor party does not trouble itself about Local Veto bills, having set its heart on an Eight Hours bill. And so the game goes or Each clique has its own log to roll and received the support of the other cliques on the under standing that when their turn comes similar aid shall be given to their pet measures. But the party as a whole has no policy, no platform, to which each unit can subscribe. It was only the devotion inspired by Mr

Gladstone's transcendent personality that held these diverse sections in line and gave them the appearance of unity. His retirement in 1894 was the signal for their release, and dur-ing the eighteen months of Lord Rosebery's Premiership it was patent that the process of disintegration had gone far. Lord Rosebery was chosen to succeed Mr. Gladstone, not because he was the best, but because he was the only man. His election was never popular with a considerable section of the party. The Radieals disliked him because he was a peer; the Nonconformists could not forgive what they called his horse-racing proclivities; the admirers of Sir William Harcourt felt aggrieved that his long services to the party had been passed over without a word. Lord Rosebery oo, made many mistakes. He never showed that he really knew how to lead. He alienated the Nationalists by damning home rule with the faintest possible praise and subscribing to Lord Salisbury's dictum that home rule could never come to pass until England, "the pre-dominant partner," had been converted to it. He disappointed the Radicals by turning the agitation against the House of Lords into a flasco, and his Welsh supporters soon found that his views on disestablishment did not me up to the mark. The defeat at the gen eral election of 1855, when his party was placed in a minority of over 150, was due as much to his vacillating leadership as to the intrigues of his fellow Ministers and the general unpopu larity of his platform.

Lord Rosebery threw down his comman toward the end of 1896. The reason he gave was a vital disagreement with the bulk of his party on England's Armenian policy. The real eason was that the antagonism of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Labouchere had made his position insupportable. Neither Sir nor the Liberal party has gained anything by his resignation. Sir William has shown himself, what everybody knew him to be, a fine parliamentary gladiator, who can make the most of a good opening. The withdrawal of the Education bill of 1896 stands to his credit as an example of what can be done by a lively and persistent debater. But in all the qualities of leadership, in sincerity, enthusiasm and character, he is as deficient to-day as he ever was. Sir William is a good fighting man, and nothing more; and to lead a party you want something more than a command of vehement pulpiteering. Nor can the right man be found among his immediate colleagues. John Morley is a statesman of the cold academic type that Englishmen most dislike. Campbell-Banner man and Sir Henry Fowler are respectable mediocrities. Mr. Asquith, on whom a good many Radicals pinned their hopes a few years ago. is a shrewd and very clever lawyer, who, like Sir William Harcourt, believes in nothing, Among the Liberal peers there is not one, except, perhaps, Lord Kimberley, who would not e laughed at if he were named for the party

leadership. Nor have the last three years in the cool shades of opposition produced harmony among he rank and file. The Liberal party as whole does not know where it stands. It is convinced that the country is tired of the ques tion of home rule, yet it dare not east it off or fear of driving away the Nationalists. It is the same with the attack on the House of Lords. The bulk of the party is indifferent or half-hearted, and the minority who are in earnest are hopelessly divided as to the proper sourse to take. It is the same, once more, with the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. Outside Wales the project finds only a luke warm support among Liberals, and the Whig element in the party would willingly discoun tenance it if they dared. And over the whole party lies the old suspicion of indifference t English interests abroad and frank aversion to m perialism.

It is along this latter path that Lord Rosebery will probably return to his proper place With the English, as with yourselves, national questions have suddenly overshadowed domestic issues. The people are wrapped up in foreign and imperial affairs, and cannot be made to feel an interest in local politics. Now the only man among the Liberals in whom the country trusts as an adviser on foreign affairs is Lord Rosebery. A Liberal Cabinet without Lord Rosebery as Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister could not live a month, and as the next election will be fought out on questions of foreign policy, his services will be indispensable to the Liberals. The price of his return may be the severance of the Nationalist alliance. This done, a strong effort will be made to bring back into the Liberal fold the Unionists who broke away from Mr. Gladstone in 1886. The present allies of the Conservatives have always protested that they are Liberals a heart, and were only waiting for the easting of of home rule to return to their old allegiance Their policy in such an event would be dictated by Mr. Chamberlain, and the offer of high office might easily prove a sufficient bait for that astute and ambitious gentleman. A Lib eral Cabinet, with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Besebery as Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister, or Prime Minister and Foreign Sec retary, is still one of the possibilities of English

The Value of the Italian Army. From the Speciator

The army costs about £9,000,000 a year. The rank

and file under arms—i, e., the actual standing army is about 140,000 to 150,000 men, and is never large enough, without calling out the reserves, to main tain order in case of such troubles as the rethose of 1893. The army is the best school in Italy, and has done more to develop and unify the variou and once hostile populations than all other agencies. Those who have seen much of the Italian soldier will, I think, be ready to testify that in all that con cerns the making of men the army is worth all the universities in the peninsula, for it teaches disci pline, which is taught in no other school, nor in the family. It is the one institution in Italy, and I make no exception, which is not demoralized.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Difficulties Put in the Way of Democrats by

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- All of the members of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress who have been elected up to this time are Republicans-a rather inauspicious beginning for a campaign in which, six months ago, the Democrats and Populists expected to win offhand. The greatest trouble of the Democrats is due to their uncertainty as to what it is advisable for them to do In the making of their Congress nominations, whether to fuse with the Populists and silverite Republicans, as in 1896, or to discard all political association with Pop ulists and thus seek to win back Democrats lost in 1896, but who were regained in local elections on State or local issues in 1897, more particularly in New York and Chicago.

The total membership of the House of Repre entatives, exclusive of Territorial delegates, is 357, of which the Republicans had 203 in the last House. The "straight Democrats" numbered 125, and in order to keep these seats Democratic concessions to the Populists are necessary particularly in the West or Southwest, for without such support the party representation would be almost insignificant. In the six New England States there was but 1 Democratic Representative in the House of the Fifty-fifth Congress to 26 Republicans. In the four middle Atlantic States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, there were 69 Republicans to 9 Democrats, and in the seven middle West and Northwestern States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, and Iowa there were only 17 Democrati to 79 Republicans. In all, there were 154 Republicans and 26 Democrats only in these three

If the Demograts adhere to the issue of 1896 what chance have they to increase their small representation in these districts? Moreover. small as it was, it would have been still smaller except for the aid received in some of the districts from the Populist voters. In the Third district of Michigan, for instance, the successful Congressman was the nominee conjointly of the Democrats, silver Republicans, Populists and National Prohibitionists, yet he polled only 24,466 votes against 24,040 for his Republican opponent. In the Twenty-first district of Illinois Jehu Baker, the joint nominee of Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists. eceived a total vote of only 23,581 against 23,-179 for his Republican opponent. It is reason able to assume that a disintegration of the political forces which made these isolated successes possible in 1896 would cause the loss of several of the districts.

Moreover, there are very few gold Democrats in the Western and Southwestern States, in which the Democratic representation in the last House was considerable. In Colo rado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming no Palmer electoral ticket was voted for. In Kansas and Nebraska the vote cast for it was small, and in California, long regarded as the chief of the gold States, the Palmer vote was 2,000 only, while the Populist electoral ticket of Bryan and Watson reseived 21,000 votes. Are the Democrats of the West likely to disconnect themselves from their former Populist and Silverite allies in the coming Congress elections by disavowplatform of 1898, at the peril of the loss of districts which they now hold, with other political disadvantages easily imaginable? Relatively, the Populists, whether they take that name or call themselves silver Republicans, are strong in the Senate. Nearly all the small States of the Northwest, and more particularly the new States admitted in 1889 are represented by Populists or Silverites either wholly or partly. For the Democrats in this year's Congress elections to throw overboard their Populist allies of a few years ago would be to sacrifice their last chance of controlling the next United States Senate by ar alliance with the Populists. In not one of the States where a Senator is to be elected nex winter is it at all probable that a gold Democrat can be chosen, save as the consequence of pos-sible Republican support in a State otherwise ncontestably Democratic

Again, the Democrats in the Southern States must be on their guard lest there be dangerous defections of Populists. The vote for Watsor in 1896 was nearly a quarter of a million, and in North Carolina, a fair sample of many others where a Democratic-Populist fusion gave Bryan the electoral vote by 20,000, the failure to fuse on Congressmen at the same election left the Democrats with only one Congressman out of nine from the Tar Heel State. Alabama Georgia South Carolina Tennessoe and Texas elect Governors this year, and in all of them the Populists are numerous. break with them would mean danger to the Democratic local tickets. It would involve the sacrifice of all Democratic hopes of success in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and California. Can these losses be made up in New York. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey, all four of which elect Governors this year, by ignoring the Chicago platform and making th contest on "local issues" merely when Congressmen are to be elected? How can a bat tie for representation in Congress be fought on "local issues?" Members of Congress are national officials, and the questions coming up for settlement at the next Congress will be the great national questions growing out of the war The last Congress was in session until about week ago, and its work performed in the making of appropriations, the outlining of policies, and the support of American arms was the most important, the most momentous since the Congress of 1883. It was the first war Congress in a quarter of a century, and its record is clear before all the voters of the country. The next Congress must carry forward that task and complete it. How, then can it be expected that the people will tolerate any device for the subordination of the national issues to narrow "local issues," in the election of Representatives to the Fifty-sixth Congress to which will be committed the harvesting of the fruits of victory in war?

Native Hawaiians Enlist in Our Service. From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

It is a great many years since Hawalians have gone to war in any numbers. Now they are going to enter military service to some extent, under the flag of the United States.

There has been purchased here for the American Government two of the surf boats used in

There has been purchased nere for the American Government two of the surf boats used in handling sugar from shore to Island steamers. These will be taken with the collier Brutus, now in port. They will be used in carrying sacked fuel at sea from the collier to the monitor Monterey.

To man these surf boats two crews of native Hawaiians have been signed. It was concluded, after a careful survey of the case, that it would be almost impossible to secure other men who could do the work. Hawaiians who have been in the service of inter-island navigation companies are siready fully trained for just such a task as is presented, and the natives of the group are known all over the world as the ablest sort of able seamen. Their skill has commanded a premium ever since the earliest whaling times.

Any number of Hawaiians are ready to enlist

Any number of Hawaiians are ready to enlist under the Stars and Stripes for any service.

Gold in Every Gizzard. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

ELLENSBUBG, Wash., July G.—Gold found in the gizzards of ducks recently marketed in thic city by a rancher has afforded a clue to possibly rich diggings. The rancher, being in need of money, sold all his ducks but four to people in this city. In the gizzard of every duck were found gold nuggets. As soon as the discovery became known there was a stampede to the rancher's place. Pannings of the surface grouns along a creek were made, but only small colors were found. Before leaving the rancher specific properties to bught four ducks, at the rancher had left. On reaching town the birds were killed and nuggets to the value of \$5.20 were taken from the gizzard of each.

The Luxury of Hardtack and Bacon From the Washington Post.

Representative John Allen, who has "had much experience with army rations and the want of them, said during his speech on cheese the other day be fore the House that good soldiers should not be cod died too much; that he "had not been real hungry since the war without craving hardtack and bac A man with a good appetite who is really hungry, dded Mr. Allen, "who can get some hardtack or baker's bread and a piece of bacon, put a stick through it, hold it over the fire and broil it, and drip the grease on his bread and eat it has what is to me a very good repeat if he can get enough of it."

PORCHED FOR MY MUNICIPE.

A Young Private Who Went In Without Examination or Question

From the Topeles State Journal. Washington, July 9.—Ralph Botkin, son of Congressman-at-Large J. D. Botkin, is probably the only private soldier in the United States volunteer service who is directly indebted to President McKinley for his enlistment.

When the first call was made for volunteers Ralph, who is only 16 years of age, went to the recruiting office to enlist, but was rejected or account of a slight physical defect. He grieved a great deal, especially when he saw the Kansas troops of the command of Col. Lindsey en route to Camp Alger, He went up to the lower house of Congress to ask his father as a special favor to use his influence at the War Department in his behalf. He was the only son and Mrs. Botkin, who was ill, hated to see him go to

ment in his behalf. He was the only son and Mrs. Botkin, who was ill, hated to see him go to war, so young.

Mr. Botkin, seeing that the boy was very anxious to enlist, called a carriage and both of them rode direct to the White House. Mr. Botkin explained the situation to President McKinley, who after questioning the young man closely said that he would suspend the regulations in order to give such a brave young patriot a chance to serve his country.

"What do you want?" asked the President.

"I want to be a private with the other Kansas boys." said young Botkin.

You have mettle enough to be a General." said the President pleasantly.

Mr. McKinley called the War Department up by telephone, and, after getting the Adjutant-General of the Army, he said: "Corbin, I have a young Jayhawker here that wants to fight for his country; assign him to Col. Lindsey's regiment, at Camp Alger, without examination. I will youch for the fact that he is all right."

That very night Kaiph Botkin walked into Camp Alger, reported to Col. Lindsey, and was assigned to a tent with snother Kansas boy.

It is probably the first time in the history of the United States that the President has been called upon to appoint a man to the position of a private in the army.

MEVER CARES TO WANDER.

The Busy Bee Doesn't Like to Go More Than Five Miles After Raw Material.

From the Baltimore American The range of the honey bee is but little understood by the masses, many supposing that bees go for miles in quest of nectar, while others think that they go only a short distance. It may be curious to many to understand how any one can tell how far the bee may fly, but this is simple when understood. Years ago, when the Italian bees were first introduced in the United States, these bees, having marks different to the common bees already here, were easily distinguished, and after any beekeeper had obtained the Italian been they could be observed and their range easily noticed. If bloom is plentiful near where bees are located.

be observed and their range easily noticed. If bloom is plentiful near where bees are located, they will not go very far, perhaps a mile in range, but if bloom is scarce they may go five miles. Usually about three miles is as far as they may go profitably.

Bees have been known to go as far as eight miles in a straight line, crossing a body of water that distance to land. It is wonderful how the little honey bee can go so far from its home and ever find its way back to its own particular hive. If, while the little bee is out of its home, or hive, the hive should be removed some ten or twenty feet, according to the surroundings, when it came back to where its home was first located it would be hopelessly lost. If its home was in an open space, with no other objects close, it might find its way home, but, even should the hive be moved only a few feet, many of the bees would get lost.

So to move a hive, if done in the winter time, it would be all right, but if in the summer time it should be done after dark, or when the bees are not flying, and even then the bees should be stirred up some, and smoke blown in at the hive entrance and a board or some object placed in front of the hive so that the bees in coming out may mark their new location. Bees, no doubt, are guided by sight, and also by sense of smell. They are attracted by the color of bloom, as, if they are attracted by the color of bloom, as, if they are attracted by the color of bloom, they are not likely to leave that particular kind of bloom for any other as long as they can find that kind. Again, bees are often attracted to sweets by their sense of smell, for they will go after sweets, even if in the dark, if close. However, any kind of sweets may be placed in glass in plain sight, but if covered, so as not to emit any smell, the bees will take ne notice of them.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Guy de Maupassant's yacht Bel Ami, on which the ovelist wrote many of his stories, after or some years by friends of his, has been sold to Cannes fishermen for \$240.

Ceylon is alarmed at the news that the world will end next year, and that the beginning will be the submergence of Ceylon. The villagers on the island are trying to atone for their sins by acts of charity and by flocking to the temples.

After the private performance 'L'Erreur Judiciare" at the Theatre Mondain in Paris, which is a veiled justification of Dreyfus, the audience was mobbed by a crowd assembled outside, shouting "A bas Drevfus! A bas les Juifs!"

Sarah Bernhardt is to visit India at the invitation of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who has been visiting Paris. Besides acting in his palace she will give performances at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, and Pondicherry, and means to see a tiger hunt before her return.

Lucerne does not propose to let the tourist business slip away. The city has provided sites for an English ch and for a Jewish synagogo The English and American Ministers at Berne joined in laying the cornerstone for the English church a few days ago.

Queen Wilhelmina's coronation medals have appeared. On one side is her bust, with inscriptions to Dutch, "Wilhelmins, Queen of the Netherlands," and "The crown of a queen is the love of her peo-ple." On the reverse is a figure of peace, with the royal palace at Amsterdam in the background.

A bronze column, inscribed with a treaty between the Ætolians and Acarnanians made in the third century before Christ, has been found in the Dorie temple discovered at Thermos by the Greek Archieological Society. The terra cotta groups that adorned

the gable ends of the temple have also been found. George Romney's paintings continue bringing high prices in England. A portrait of the Marchioness Townshend has just been sold in London for \$28,000 and one of Mme. Susan Jouenne for \$15,300. Van Dyck's "Prince Rupert," once belonging to Joseph Addison, brought \$3,700 and his " Prince Maurice

Gen. Ralli, a lively old Greek, who, at the age of 91 years, was in active service in the commissariat As artment, was a well-known man about town in Athens, a skilled horseman and an inveterate dancer, recently shot himself, leaving a note with the words 'My God, I have sinned, sinned, sinned. I am tired of life."

Mile. Couedon and her angel Gabriel have come up on top again. She predicted that M. Meline would be defeated at the late election, and when the returns came in was abandoned by her most devoted ad perents. The fall of the Méline Ministry, however, showed that she had guessed right, and the prophet ess is now rehabilitated.

Bayaria has an educational scandal on its hands The State sets the examination papers for the talschule," a kind of upper grammar school. Pupils have been caught at these examinations with pre-pared answers to the questions in their possession, and an investigation has shown that an official in the Government printing office has been selling the ex-

amination papers for some years past. A food strike is going on at the London General Post Office, 5,000 of the clerks refusing to patronize the official caterer and taking their lunch in with them in parcels. They object to the quality and price and to the long waits. Formerly the clerks clubbed together and managed their own catering, but the Government took the matter out of their hands. They are not allowed to leave the buildings

during office hours. Berlin is going to adopt strict regulations against foreign workmen who go to the city for work. The police will examine the antecedents of all persons and will refuse residence cards to any who have committed misdemeaners against property or have been bankrupt. Others must show that they have money snough to support them for a time, or must find work within a fortnight after their arrival; otherwise

they will receive notice to quit Berlin at once. Mr. Poppe of Germany, with his wife and a friend, went to Monte Carlo recently to win a fortune on a sure system of betting devised by the friend. They lost \$2,000, and determined to commit suicide. The three sat on the beach at Antibes, then walked into the water up to their necks; each held a revolver, and at a word from Poppe held it to his head and fired. The Poppes were killed instantly, but the

friend survived long enough to tell the story. Bicycle tourists in Switzerland will have to pay futy on their machines unless they belong to clubs that have made arrangements with the Swiss customs authorities. In that case they must be provided with a card bearing the bicyclist's photograph, the seal of the club and the signature of the President, th bearer's name, address, profession, signature and registered club number, and a description of the nachine, its number and the trademark of the man-